



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

if the missing families turn up, we may subject their representatives to close scrutiny in respect to their actual origin upon the islands. The Coccidæ of the Hawaiian Islands are quite numerous, and some have been first described from Hawaii; but evidence has now accumulated which renders it extremely probable that all the species reported have been introduced by man, and I am very much inclined to doubt the existence of a single endemic Hawaiian Coccid. Probably the same may be said of the Hawaiian ants, which are all of well-known continental genera. The bees of the islands (excluding the honey-bee) belong to only three genera, and it is interesting to note that these are all borers in the trunks or stems of plants. The bees which burrow in the ground are wholly absent. T. D. A. C.

The Slugs of Borneo. — The naked land-mollusca of Borneo have been made the subject of an interesting paper by Mr. W. E. Collinge (*Trans. Royal Soc. Edinburgh*, Vol. XL, Part II, No. 15). The species known from the island, twenty-seven in all, are enumerated, two genera (*Wiegmannia* and *Isselentia*) and nine species being described as new. The type species of *Wiegmannia* (a genus of four species) is not stated; we may designate as such *W. gigas*, Collinge, which is the largest species; for although *W. dubia* (Wgm.) was the first described, it was not examined by the author of the genus. T. D. A. C.

BOTANY.

Meier's "Herbarium and Plant Description"¹ is a portfolio containing twenty-five sheets folded to 11×8½ inches, one inside page being blank for the attachment of a dried specimen, and the other ruled and spaced for a description of the various organs of the plant, drawings, and other notes. On the front cover inside are concise directions for collecting, pressing, and mounting, and at the back is a ruled page for indexing the collection. The whole forms a simple arrangement meeting the usual requirements for pupil's herbariums and for such meager descriptions as are too often deemed sufficient in school work. It has the advantage, however, over many similar schemes for recording plant analyses, that ample space is afforded by the outside pages of each folder for additional notes. F. L. S.

¹ Meier, W. H. D., Superintendent of Schools, Griggsville, Ill. *Herbarium and Plant Description*. Boston, Ginn & Company.